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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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IDVERTISEMENTS revewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway Two IRION YAN BOWSRY THEATER. ROWSTS-SAIRS QUEEN-TIGHT

MIBLO'S, Broadway-BELLA-THE GREEN MONSTER DATIONAL THRATER, Chatham street Afternoon-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-Ray

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA ROUSE, 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL 444 Broadway ETHIOPIAN

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

Rew York, Wednesday, June 31, 1854.

To the Public.

West VORE HERALD has now the largest circulation any daily journal in Europe or America.

The Daily HERALD circulates pearly sixty flourant The Weekly editions-published on Saturday and Sun

dag-reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheets per week.

The aggregate issue of the Hgrand establish shout four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over beenly millions of sheets per annum.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The bill reorganizing the naval service was taken up in the Senate yesterday, and on motion of Mr. Hunter the vote ordering it to a third reading was reconsidered and the subject postponed. Mr. Clay delivered a speech on the unconstitutionality of the Insane Land bill. A motion to postpone the discussion on this measure elicited some suggestions as to the necessity of a little more industry if it was intended to act on the Homestead bill, but the Senate adjourned without taking the question.

In the House the bill granting land in aid of the

construction of railroads in Minnesota was passed by a vote of ninety five to seventy-one. The quarrel between Mr. Churchwell and Mr. Cullom was resamed, and resulted in a disgraceful fracas. But for the timely interference of members it is probable a violent personal collision would have ensued. The excitement was intense, and t required the united efforts of the members and the Sergeant-at-Arms to quell the tumult. After order had been restand Mr. Millson gave notice that he should to take steps to punish the violation of the decorum of the House. The immediate question at issue between the belligerents is one of veracity, but the remote cause of in feeling is traceable to the efforts of Senator Bell and the whig representatives from Tennessee to defeat the Nebraska bill. So long as the dispute was carried on in good humor, and for the purpose of "crushing out" the Bell party in Tennessee, the majority in the House evinced a disposition to allow it to go on; but now that it has degenerated into a vulgar brawl we hope that such measures will be adopted as will teach the bellicose gentlemen better aners in future, and prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scene of yesterday.

Ever since the passage of the Nebraska bill the ergan of the administration has claimed all the credit of the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Our despatch from Washington informs us that measures have been taken to set this matter right, and that Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, will shortly explain to whom rightfully belongs the paternity. To recount the tergiversations of the organ on the Nebraska question would require more space than the limits of a single article afford; the efforts to mislead the public as to the course of its employers are but of a piece with its general conduct.

The Morse telegraph patent has been renewed for seven years, the inventor disclaiming so much of his eighth specification as conflicts with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. Two steamships are now due from Europe with later news. The Union, which left Havre on the 7th instant, is now in her fourteenth day. She is bound for this port. The Canada left Liverpool on the 10th instant for Boston, via Halifax, and is overdue. The telegraph eastward is reported as not being in working order.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The New Hampshire Whig State Convention met at Concord yesterday. It is said to have been the largest and most harmonious that had ever been held. James Bell, of Exeter, was nominated for Governor. A series of resolutions, relating principally to the slavery question and the repeal of the Missonri compromise, was adopted. To-day another attempt will be made by the

House of Representatives to elect United States Senators. On the last ballot Mr. Wells lacked seven votes of a constitutional majority. If it is true that Mr. Morrison has declined the candidacy of the democratic anti-Nebraska members, it is probable that Mr. Wells may be elected. The choice for the unexpired term of Mr. Atherton is the first to be decided, and the chances of Mr. Wells are consider AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

A full report of the divorce trial now in pro-

gress in the Court of Common Pleas may be found on the first page. The Democratic Republican General Committee

that meets in Stuyvesant Institute met last evening to decide upon the places for holding the election for delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse. MISCELLANEOUS.

The railroad wain from Philadelphia due at Havre de Grace, Md., at two o'clock yesterday morning, did not arrive until nearly six o'clock The detention was in consequence of the express car of Adams & Co. running overboard from the ferryboat Susquehanna. The goods in the car were considerably damaged by water. By the promote mind of the agents the mail was saved. Fortunately no lives were lost, although several persons narrow ly escaped.

We publish elsewhere the closing proceedings in the case of the nine fugitive slaves recently remanded to their owners by one of the United States com missioners at Cincinnati, and also the very sensible remarks of that officer on giving his decision in the matter. Another commissioner—Mr. Carpenter— has published a communication in the papers, in which he denies the constitutionality of that portion of the law making it the duty of commissioners to isso warrants and hear cases. He has refused, and will continue to refuse, to issue warrants.

The winance of the City Council of Baltimore consolidating the Susquehanna Railroad, which had he en vetoed by the Mayor, passed the second branch yen erday by a two-thirds vote. The first branch will a robably pass the n casure by the requisite ma

jority.

Judge Merrick, brother of ex-Senator Merrick of Maryland, died at Washington' yesterday. There were ten deaths from cholers reported in

Roston during last week.

A number of the persons arrested to Philadelphia, charged with violating the Sunday 'sws in selling ardent spirits, were ramined before Magor Conrad yesterday. An immense crowd as emoled to witness the proceeding. The deling onts were directed to give bail in one thou and dol'ars to an-

A large cotton mill in Philadelphia was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. It was rumo ed that several persons had perished in the flames. By this calamity, some three hundred persons, mostly females, are thrown out of employment.

The Massechusetts State Temperance Convention assembled at Lowell yesterday. About fifteen bundeed persons attended.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The four market for common State brands wa easier vesterday, and closed at \$7 12 a \$7 50. Fancy straight to good closed at \$7 50 a \$8 25. There was more doing for export, and some 3,000 or 4,000 barrels common were sold for shipment at \$7 123. There was no change of moment to notice in quota tions for wheat or corn. The new South Caroline wheat, of 300 to 400 bushels previously noticed as sold on Monday at \$2 15, was purchased by Messrs. Hecker & Brother, owners of the Croton Mills, of this city, who had it ground into very handsome flour, a sample of which they had en 'Change yes-terday, and hold it at \$11 per burrel. To Messrs. H. & B. belongs the credit of being the first exhibitors of new flour from new wheat the present year, and probably the earliest period at which new flour has ever before been offered for sale in this market.

The remainder of the sour flour imported from San Francisco in the Bald Eagle, (1,300 barrels,) has been sold this week at \$6-12, which left a net profit of about \$2 per barrel. The same flour, a few weeks since, could have been sold at \$7 12, but it was held for better prices.

The sales of cotton were light and prices dull at Monday's quotations . Freights for Liverpool were firmer, with more of

fering. The quotations ranged as follows:—For grain, 6d. asked; flour, 1s. 9d. and firm, and cotton, 3-16d. for compressed. Prospects of Cholera-Neglect of the Munick

pal Authorities. Notwithstanding the fifty-seven deaths from cholera reported in last week's bill of mortality, the Board of Health have held no meeting, and, so far as the public is aware, have taken no steps to arrest the pestilence. In Boston, a like discovery led to prompt and energetic measures of precaution. The authorities assembled forthwith, and the most stringent orders for the cleansing of the city were issued at once. More than this-more surprising still to a New Yorker-these orders were faithfully obeyed. The city was cleansed, and in coasequence the epidemic was staved, at least for a time. Here, on the contrary, the announcement was received with characteristic apathy. No one was startled by a statement which at another time or in another place might have created an absolute panic. Dirt and recklessness were not troubled in their way. On the contrary, a determination to brave the danger, and defy it, seems to have pervaded the municipal mind. On the corner of Hammond street and Greenwich avenue unusual deposits of filth have been openly laid in the carriage way, and left to putrify in the heat, no one objecting, unless a tardy remonstrance from a captain of police be taken into account. Garbage lies in almost every gutter in the Ninth ward-the imbecile requirements of the law being satisfied by the barrelling of the filth, to be left in that state exposed to the midday sun. Nor are these occurrences without their fruits. Two fresh deaths from cholera were reported in our columns yesterday; and in one of the two, the Doctor who visited the sick man declared that it would be a charity to remove him from the filth by which he was surrounded." Messengers were sent to rescue the poor creature, but before they reached him he was dead. The heat yesterday and the day before has probably added many more deaths to these; and so long as the close hot weather continues,

they are likely to occur. These things are almost unnoticed by the authorities. A resolution passed the Board of Councilmen on Monday evening calling upon the Mayor to direct the Captains of Police to enforce strictly the ordinance in relation to throwing coal ashes, garbage and rubbish into the streets and gutters: but what are the chances of its being executed? If the existence of the ordinance and the general instructions under which the police act were not sufficient to ensure the execution of the law, why should we expect a special resolution to effect that result? What higher potency does a vote of the Beard of Councilmen possess over a written and registered ordinance of the city of New York?

We anticipate no benefit from any new vigilance or energy on the part of the city authorities. We do not expect anything of the kind from them. They have now sunk into such universal contempt that they can have little or no stimulus to the proper discharge of their duties. If any reform is to take place, it must come from the individual efforts of private citizens; and to them do we now look for some attempt to defend us against the cholera. The course they can pursue is very simple.

Laws prohibiting the throwing of filth into the streets exist in our municipal statute book Those laws have always been violated, because neither the police nor the street inspector have ever cared about enforcing them. It would be waste of breath to ask them to do anything of the kind now. But they, like all other officers are responsible in a certain measure for the fulfilment of their duty. Any private citizen who is annoyed by the presence of filth in his street, can easily find out who is the policeman on duty, who the street inspector, and who the wretch who thus places the lives of his neighbors in jeopardy. A complaint against the former might lead to beneficial results, and probably would. The latter could easily be convicted of infringing the ordinance, and duly punished. . A few cases of this kind would at all events have the effect of stirring up the police to a correct apprehension of their duties. The Commissioners would of course visit the negligent policeman with the severest penalty the law could inflict. They would remember that his offence in this instance is the graver in proportion to the magnitude of the danger to which we are all exposed. Carelessness, when so many lives are at stake, and such frightful risks are being run, almost amounts to murder. Practically, the policeman who fails to report filth in any of the close, narrow streets, which abound in certain of the thickly populated wards, aids and abets in the destruction of his fellow citizens. Nor is the negligent householder blameless. A man who ees garbage laid in his street, and says nothing about it, allows the lives of his family to be assailed daily, and takes no measures for their protection. He stand in the same light as the coward who stands by calony while rowdies are beating his wife or half murdering his chil-

If these reproaches apply to the negligent, what shall we say of the directly guilty-of those who themselves violate the city ordinance. or suffer it to be violated by their servants?

1 7t is an an actual fact that from mary very repectable houses gar age is daily t r wn into the gutter, and reliance for impunity is placed on the negligence or corruptibility of the policemen. In view of the approac of cholera and the terrible dangers to which we are exposed, we can see no practical difference between these individuals and the assassin who knocks down his victim with a c'ub in a dark street. The motives of the two differ of course. The one seeks plunder, the other the gratification of idleness. But, in the eyes of a Higher Power, both stand on the same feoting. Both, by an art which their conscience disapproves, and the law punishes, cause, the one directly, the other indirectly, the death of their fellow creature ; surely the guilt of the one cannot far surpass de guilt of the other. If there be a difference in fact, is not he the greater criminal whose death-dealisg attempts are not con fined to one solitary victim, but tell upon whole families, and entire streets? Can there be a comparison in fact between the meral turpitude of the highway man who shoets a traveller by the road skie, and the lazy wreich who breeds in a healthy street a frightful disease, whereof twenty or thirty people die?

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILPOAD COM-PANY-ATTACK AND DEFENCE.-There appeared a few days ago, in two of the free soil organs of this city, the material portions of a pamphlet purporting to be a disclosure of the alleged dishonest management of the affairs of the Atantic and Pacific Railroad Company by the parties concerned. We received, also, a copy of this pamphlet at the time ; but from its vio lent sectional and personal abuse of some the leading men of this railroad company, w concluded that the space which the "expose would occupy could be better appropriated to other matter. Having now received a reply to the leading specific allegations of the pamphlet-an official statement, in fact, of the actual transactions and existing state of things. in reference to the management of the com pany-we have thought it proper, from a sen e of justice to all parties, and especially to the public, to give the body of the pamphlet and

the vindication together. CAN The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Comp. . . are acting under a charter granted by our State Legislature ; and, according to the statement of Mr. Robert J. Walker and his associates, t'e affairs of the company are in a straightforward and prosperous condition, everything being . ranged for breaking ground on the road near the northeastern corner of Texas on the coming 4th of July. The route is from a na 1gable tributary of the Red river, near to eastern boundary of Texas, thence westwardly across the upper plains of that State, to tle Rio Grande, thence via El Paso del Norte to the table lands of Northern Mexico, thence around in the general direction of Cooke's wagon route to the crossing of the Colorado at the junction of the Gila, thence across the desert beyond, and the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada to the Pacific ocean. We have so frequently detailed the geographical and top graphical advantages of this route, that it unnecessary here to repeat them. We presume he company have not omitted, in their estimates, the drawbacks of those extensive plains so largely without water, without timber, without subsistence and without population, except wild Indians, for more than a thousand miles of their route. In the face of these formidable obstacles the company promise to break ground for the road on the Fourth of July. We hope that all concerned may survive till the work is

completed. THE SOUTHERN WHIGS-THE FOG LIFTING .-The whigs of the South having formally con aloof from their late free soil Seward breth of the North, it has become an important ques tion "where are the Southern whigs to go?" Mr. Webster, when he found himself one moraing, as a whig, left "solitary and alone" Captain Tyler's Cabinet, put the question to Faneuil Hall, "where am I to go?" and there was no response. Not so with our inquiry coacerning the Southern whigs. In remarking upon the project of an independent Southern whig convention, as thrown out by one of the whig journals of Virginia, the Columbus (Ga.) Times and Sentinet thus meets the question:

The whig party, as a party, is abolitionized, and it will be treasen to their section for Southern whigs longer to affiliate with it. There are but two courses for them to take. 1st. To form a sectional organization. 2d To join the democracy. The first course is recommended by the Enquirer. If the object of the movement is distantor, this is unquestionably the proper policy. But if the object is to remain in the Union and control the action of the government, then co-operation with the democracy is the only alternative. If we allow that the Southern whigs can carry the whole South into a separate section all organization, of which, however, there is no probability, they would still be in a minority, and the government would be in Northern hands. The South must have allies at the North, then, to enable her to protect herself from the segmessions of the abolitionists. We cannot do without them if we would. But why should we turn our back upon our friends? There are many Northern democrats who have stood by us in every issue, and struck blow for blow and received wound for wound with us in every battle with the abolitionists. They have richly won our confidence. Why should not the whole South go into the next national democratic convention?

"Why should not the whole South go into the Times and Sentinel thus meets the question:

"Why should not the whole South go into the next national democratic convention?" Let the Southern whigs themselves answer. In the meantime the democratic party itself must undergo a thorough purification and re-organization before we can have any satisfactory promise of a national democratic convention. The whig convention at Baltimore of 1852 was the last national affair of that party -- and the democratic convention of that year has resulted in such affiliations of the administration and the party with the Buffalo free soilers, that unless they are weeded out, nobody has any right to count upon another.

Let the whigs of the South hold their general convention; but let them carefully avoid a fusion with the democratic party till they know what it is to be. We have in New York two democratic parties-one the old national State rights hard shell party, the other the Buffalo free soil soft shell party, in league with the administration and the secession wing of the Southern democracy. Can the whigs of the South afford to coalesce with these incongruous and disunion elements? Is not the basis of a great national Union party more clearly indicated in a junction of all the repudiated Union men of the South, whigs and democrats, with the tried and trusty Union conservatives of the North, of both parties? Unquestionably. Cannot Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens wait a little, to see which is to be the national democratic party of the future? Or are the whigs of Georgia so anxious for a corner that they are ready to take the present incoherent and incongruous democratic party as it is, free soilers, ecessionists, administration, Cabinet, officeholders, and all? We trust the Columbus Times and Sentinel will enlighten us a little further upon this subject. It is important to know the party inclinations of the Southern whigs, but more important to know how far the principles of the constitution and the Union are to control their future movements.

THE TARRY SWINDLE AGAIN.-Mr. Pierce objects to the tariff reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. So say certain of his organs, with what authority we have yet to learn. From obvious reasons, however, we are inclined to attach faith to their statement. We think it quite likely that the President was unwilling to suffer any diminution of the customs revenue, however slight it might be. With Santa Anna to support refractory Congressmen to buy up, friends to subsidy, and personal and national schemes of aggrandizement to realize, Mr. Pierce might well shrink from surrendering to the people a single dime which might come into the public coffers. We are not surprised therefore that he is said to demur to the introduction of a tariff bill, under which the public revenue would pe reduced to even less than it was two years ago. It is true that our revenue even then was more than we required, and that corruption and prodigality had then made their appearance in high quarters, begotten and bred by the plentifulness of public money. It is quite true that forty-five millions of dollars from the customs would be more than we now require, and that the chances are that this figure would be far surpassed in 1856 and 1857. It is perfectly obvious that the Committee of Ways and Means were well aware of these facts, and that they stretched a point against their conscience in order to meet the views of the administration. Still Mr. Pierce was not satisfied. The customs had produced fiftyeight millions in the fiscal year 1852-3 and the first quarter of 1853-4 had yielded the still greater revenue of nineteen millions of dollars. He saw no reason why he should part with a cent. To offer him forty-five millions and a half, when by letting matters alone, he might get fifty-eight, and was sure of fifty, was te insult his understanding. Accordingly we learn that Mr. Pierce will throw the adminis tration influence into the scale opposed to the project of the committee, and it is fair to conclude that it will not pass.

This is the sum and product of the vaporings of the last Presidential message about depleting the Treasury. Mr. Guthrie's scheme was liberal. He intended to have a much larger free list than the Committee of Ways and Means have reported, and his scale of duties was generally lower. We did not consider his scheme sufficiently liberal at the time it was proposed, and suggested that several other commodities which he left dutiable should be added to the free list. We were still in a measure under the ridiculous delusion that Pierce spoke the truth, and that, when he said he intended to cut down the rates of duties, he did not mean to keep them at their present figure or to increase them. The last seven months have pretty effectually cured us of this hallucination. Mr. Guthrie's scheme had hardly seen the light when the President, who knows no more than an infant of political economy, and whose idea of politics is a medley of rhetoric, intrigue, and trickery, began to scheme about the Gadsden treaty. This jarred with the plan of reducing the revenue. Then came grave doubts of Mr. Pierce's character, and with them an amount of personal unpopularity for which the new President was unprepared: this storm he dared not meet with a short supply of funds. The excitement roused by the Nebraska bill, and the clamor in relation to Cuba, gave him fresh trouble and fresh need for money. For, like the Englishman whose belly must be full or he cannot fight, Mr. Pierce's political staming were destroyed when his purse grew lean. He could not bear the thought of depriving himself of the means of corruption. He could not do without buying men's consciences, and he could buy no one with a poor treasury. His prestige began to wane at the very rumor. So Mr. Pierce allowed it to be understood that the influence of the administration would be brought to bear against any bill framed in the sense of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. This gave some embarrassment and probably caused some delay to the committee; which, all other things being equal, was rather disposed to increase than to curtail the deductions proposed by Mr. Guthrie. The Presidential hint being unequivocal, however, the committee had to choose between doing nothing and framing a bill which might embody a mean between the requirements of the country and the avaricious apprehensions of the Executive. They adopted the latter course, and the consequence is the scheme under which, with an importation of dutiable articles amounting to two hundred and thirtythree millions, a customs revenue of nearly forty-five millions and a half would be levied. To this we demur, as an insufficient measure of popular relief; to this Mr. Pierce demurs in like manner, because he thinks it affords too

verish the country. If all the material necessaries of life were at this moment as low, in proportion to the value of labor, as they have usually been, we might feel disposed to resign ourselves for the present to the pitiful boon offered us by the committee, and might rest content with a sneer at the President. But the matter is too serious for either resignation or sneers. Rents are enormous, and beef, bread, vegetables and every other nessary have risen fifty per cent within the last twenty to twenty-five months. The price of labor has not kept pace with them. The strikes of last autumn have in the bulk of cases led to no permanently beneficial results. Hence, in the midst of very great general prosperity, we hesitate not to say that there has not been a time during the last quarter of a century when it was so hard for mechanics and operatives to live as it is now. There has not been a time when they could so ill afford to pay the government taxes on their sugar, taxes on their coal, and taxes on every article of clothing of foreign manufacture they may choose to wear. Yet the committee declines to remove the duty from these necessaries, and the President actually thinks it ought to be higher.

much relief to the people, and tends to impo-

If the conduct of either were based on sub stantial considerations of national policy, we might forbear. But when we see that the continuance of our burthens is due to the reckless and unprincipled schemes of a corrupt Executive-when it is gravely proposed to sustain the falling throne of a Mexican adventurer, and for this purpose to levy twenty per cent on our sugar and our coal-we think it is time we spoke out. We think Franklin Pierce has brought enough disgrace and ridicule and shame on this country since he has filled the Presidential chair: it is ours to see that to these calamities the yet greater one of domestic misery and want be not superadded.

The sum of five thousand dollars has been spent on the extremity of Cape Cod, near some of its harbors, in covering the beach with new grasses, to prevent the movement of the sands, and their encroachment upon the harbors. The experiment has been thus far successful.

light at their ror me in the Stuyvesent Institute. The night at their rooms in the Stuyvesant institute. The attendance was not very large, the meeting being special, called by t'ae written request of delegates from five different ward', according to the provisions of the constitution. After the meeting was called to order, the object of the call was stated to be, to decide upon the places for holding the polls, and to appoint inspectors for the 1/rimary election soon to be held to select dele-gates to attend the democratic convention at Syracuse. No ot'aer business was transacted, or resolutions of any kind offered, when the meeting adjourned.

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator for California, was yesterday united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mrs. Lizzie W. Stanton, of this city. The ceremony was performed at Calvary church by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, in presence of a numerous assemblage of the friends of both parties. The bridesmalds were Miss Adels Freeman and the Misses Rose and Blanche Niles, the identical types from whom Sue drew the heroines of the "Wan dering Jew," and the groomsmen, W. A. Blanchard, of California, Manuel T. Brocklebank, and Henry L. Stevenson, Esqrs., of this city. Several distinguished citizens of California were present, amongst whom we noticed Senator Gwin and Judge McAllister. After the ceremony the bridel party returned to the bride's resi Fourteenth street, where the usual congratu latory visits were paid by the numerous connections and Mr. and Mrs. Weller started for West Point, from whence they go to Saratoga, but will be back in time to attend commencement of Nassau Hall, Princeton. They will make a short sojourn at the residence of Governo Price, and will thence proceed direct to Washington.

Price, and will thence proceed direct to Washington.

Hon. M. Clarke, Illinois; Hon. J. Adams, Maine; Han.
S. Walton, California; William Seabrook and family,
Charleston; J. E. Edings, South Carolina; Prof. McLane,
Pennsylvania; J. Griffin, U. S. N.; J. G. McPhester St.
Louis, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. Prince Paul William, of Wirtemburg, left
vesterday for Boston.

Hon. H. O. Alden, Maine; Prof. Day, Hudson, O.; Capt.
Chas. Prentiss, London; Hon. J. M. Smith, Buffalo; Col.
J. L. Penrson, Iowa; J. Prentiss Poe, Baltimoré; Rev. Dr.
Beaver, Portland; C. C. Vietta, Genoa, were among the
arrivals at the Irving House yesterday.

R. W. Fraser, U. S. Consul to Halifax; Gen. McDougal,
California; Hon. M. V. Burns, Belmont, Wis.; Charles C.
Alger, Newburg; Hon. H. C. Loughlin, Philadelphia; J.
H. Robins, Liverpool, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

In A. D. H. Charles of the A. D. Charles of the St. Montiner, New Orleans; M. Grant, St. Louis; Capt. J. S. Watson, Boston; Capt. Merchant, U. S. A.; C. B. Cromwell and party, London, arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

H. F. Gafney, Rochester; W. G. Coggeshall, Sing Sing; Hon. H. A. Perkins, Hartford; Hon. George Edwards, Charleston; J. J. Coyington, West Troy, were among the arrivals at the Union Place Hotel yesterday.

H. J. Wentworth, E. Riggs, Washington; J. H. Clay Mudd, Californis; A. Duffield, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. C. E. Mather, Youkers; S. A. Houghton, Baltimore; A. M. Clapp, Buffalo, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

DEPARTURES.
For Puenta Arenas and California, in the steams him St.

Foch, C Marti. Mrs C Daudridge and child. Fra M Jantenon. Mrs L Darling and two children. S PTravers. J Webb. F Button, kies A Fennien, and over two hundred in the steerage.
For Aspinwall and California in the steamship George Law- by Jones. U S Consul to Foochoo, china Mrs Jones. F Griffin, E Mickle and servant, J Rey nol is and lady, AE S Smyrke and lady, J Bell and lady, and two children, Mies Bell. M Ammedown and lady, Ches Sell and lady, Mrs J Sengens and infant, Mis, M Kesey, Mrs C D Ward and two children, Mies Fit Weldon, Miss F Steint. Miss M Secon, C Leatrange. R H Thayer. H Renn. J., J A Pendargrat. T Bassee Mrs H McCennell and child, Mrs J Rutherford, Mrs Essewall Mrs Essewa

man, Mrs F A Bryant, Enry Jacason—and 30 in the steerage.
From Charlesten in steamship Nashville—G S Sawyer, E
G Gerbam, L D Walker, lady two children and servant. Wm
Scatrook and lady, Miss B Chapin, Mrs W H Ewan, H M
Scatrook and lady, Miss B Sulk, Mrs Laborde, John Suctaine W Alston, Mr Steadman, J E Eddings and servant;
Mrs R B Lawton, J A Smith, C Jugnot, B Andecson, S G
Baldwin, W B Scatrook, J E Scabrook, Goo Edwards Miss
S N Morse, Mrs Turnbull, Miss E Coffin and servant, T A
Coffin, Mass Coffin, F Rider, C J Fohrons, J L Carve, J D
Stoddard, J L Gorman, L Luddeens, Dr Rey, E G Brown
and lacy; John C Mather, Miss Eddings, Miss Scabrook,
wiss Eddings and servant; B H Birby, J H VanCourt—and
29 in the steerage.

the steerage. m Sagua la Grande, in brig Winyah—Mr Kelley, Mr From Sagus Ia Grande, in Din ... Wins, lady and Conloy.
From Antigua, in sohr Ann Hyman-W Sims, lady and four children, H Lewis, lady and four children, A W Tait, E G Martin, J Whitton, W Hood.

THE WEATHER.—We know of no subject upon which so much has been said and written as the weather. It is the introduction to every street conversation, and when people have nothing else to talk about they fall back upon it as a dernier resort. "Warm weather this," is

upon it as a dernier resort. "Warm weather this," is an exclamation which you will hear a hundred times during a walk up Broadway, while occasionally some enthusiastic individual tells you that "it is devilish hot," accompanying his remark with an application of his already saturated handscrehief to his humid features. Every person you meet looks as if he had quite enough of it, and would gladly accept an invitation to visit the Arctic regions. Such weather is enough to try the feelings of the most even-tempered to the utmost, for who could keep cool yesterday, with the thermometer up to 82? However, we live in hopes, and, as it is impossible for even the weather itself to stand it much longer, we expect to see "a change for the better" soon.

Dirity Stremms.—Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth District police, in his returns yesterday morning to the Chief's office, says.—"I deem it my duty to report to you the condition of the streets in this district, relative to garbage and the gutters. Of the former, it is but justice to those who clean this ward to say, that from an experience of many years I have never seen the streets of the Fifth ward so clean of that great nuisance. But the gutters are in a very fifthy condition from the want of being washed out by the Croton water; and unless the Croton Board empower some one to open the hydrants, morning and evening, to wash out the stagnant water that accumulates through the day in the gutters, sickness and death will overtake us. An arrangement might the streets and eave us from sickness."

MILHARY FUNERAL.—The Independence Guard, together with the ex-members of this company and the officers and members of this company and the officers and members of the Twelfth regiment New York State Militia, yesterday assembled at the Broadway House to form into procession to pay the last tribute of respect to Capt. John T. Cairns, who died on Saturday morning last in the forty-ninth year of his age. Several of the companies were in full uniform, without knapsacks and guns, and at 3

soldiers.

Chicket-New York versus St. George's Club.—The first match this season between the above clubs will be contested on the ground of the New York Club at Hoboken, to day. The players are as follows:—Of the St. George's Club, Messrs. Emmet Bage, Hindhaugh, Titt, James Wright, Robert Waller, Bingham, Gibbs. Burnett, Mekelham, and Tinson and Priche. Of the New York Club, Messrs. Cuppaidge, James, Marsh, James Higham, George Bigham, Sharp, Fletcher, Joseph, Towar, Le Gal, and Spivey. Wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock.

Excer.—Vesterday closed the Tegnity-first ward. Al-

Excise.—Yesterday closed the Twenty-first ward. Alderman Mott, Councilmen Varian and Earl, were present during the day, and granted fifty-seven licenses, making the aggregate minety-eight granted to this ward this year.

There were 289 shops licensed in this ward last year, and this difference in the dispensation of rum ought to make a perceptible difference in the drunkening in this ward during the year to come. Most of the licensee were granted by Councilman Varian and his Honor the Mayer, Alderman Mott giving his signature to very few, and Councilman Earl being in favor of an entire suppression of the license system.

of the license system.

JENERGS' FIRE IN BROADWAY—A CONVEC'S CONVECTION——A young man convicted of a burglary a short-time ago, and now in the State prison at Sing Sing, is said to have made a confession as to the parties who fired Jennings store in Breadway, thereby causing the loss of so many lives. The convict says that himself and two others gained access to the store by passing up Mr. Meade's building to the roof, and then through the souttle of Mr. Jennings' store. After making a selection of clothing they spread a quantity of camplene over the floor and set if on fire. We give the story for what it is worth. How far the convict is corroborated in his disclosuree remains to be seen.

on fire. We give the story for what it is worth. How far the convict is corroborated in his disclosures remains to be seen.

The Firms Yesterday.—About one o'clock yesteriay afteracon an alarm of fire sounded for the Eighth district. The firemen, as usual, hurried to the scene of conflagration, but it turned out to be only a few bales of straw on fire at the foot of North Moore street, which lay on the dock, they having been fired, it was supposed, by some boys at play with matches. The dremen in about fifteen minutes extinguished the flawes.

In the same district a are broke out at 3 o'clock, in some small tenements rear of 41 Anthony street, becapied by a number of poor families. The dremen were quickly on the spot. Mr. Thomas Carroll, of Hook and Ladder No. 11, having been informed that two children were in one of the upper rooms unable to escape, he rushed through the flames and smoke, and very soon returned with the children unner his arm, but in so doing the heat and smoke had so far overcome him that he sank down insensible. His companions conveyed him tester Fifth ward station house. Dr. Eager was sent for, who gave the necessary medical aid to the gullant surferer, but it was some time before he was restored to consciousness. The fire was kept to the building it originated in. Damage about \$300.

At about \$6 clock last evening a fire was discovered in the store No. 20 Beaver street. Lieutenant Snod grass, of the First ward police, was about the first who discovered smoke issuing from the rear windows on Marketheld street. The alarm was given, the firemen were premptly on the spot, the deors were burst open, and the fire was discovered to have taken place at about the middle of the store floor, alongside one of the uprights libore the evidence of being perposely set on fire. The fismes had passed up the upright column, and were burning through the upper floor when discovered. By the quick exertions of the firemen the fire was soon extinguished. The Fire Marshal was quickly at the empression, and no soon

cendiary.

The Kerney Guards, Capt. James Morrison, made their annual parade on Monday, 19th inst. They proceeded to Williamsburg, and were provided with an excell at dinner by Mr. Charles Keyl, of Military Hall. They were presented with a stand of colors by Mr. John Kerney, after whom the company is named. The diag was presented by Mr. Joseph Mathers, in behalf of Mr. Kerney, who made an eloquent and affecting address. Mr. John L. Henretty responded in behalf of the company.

San Accuracy. Vesterland the company.

I. Henretty responded in behalf of the company.

San Accident — Yesterday afternoon, about one o'cluck, a sad accident occurred in the press room of this establishment. William Fisher, one of the feeders on one of our powerful steam presses, while at work, had his left hand caught in the machinery, and badly crushed below the wrist. Dr. Young was immediately called to the office to administer to the sufferer, and upon examination decided that amputation of a portion of the hand would be necessary, there being a possibility of saving one or two fingers. Mr. Fisher is a resident of Jersey City, and was conveyed to the City Hospital shortly after the accident occurred.

Saccing Accident — Valentina Guihart, a savener.

Shooking Accident occurred.

Shooking Accident — Valentine Guihart, a savenger, accidentally fell into the sink of the house No. 5 Willet street, on Monday evening. With difficulty he was taken out, but in an insensible state. He was taken to his bouse, 206 Stanton street, where medical attendance was procured. Little hopes are entertained of the poor fellow's

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OVER AND TEMMINER.

The trial of Isaac W. Crampton, one of the Commissioners of Excise of Brooklyn, indicted for misdem vaccing in granting licenses to improper persons, was concluded yesterday in the Kings county Court of Oyer and Permi ner. There was considerable difficulty in empanneling a jury, as the subject is of such a nature as to interest nearly the whole community, and many had rendered themselves incompetent by the expression of opinions one way or the other. A panel was, however, at length obtained, consisting of the following gentlemen:—David Stewart, Stephen H. Cornell, H. T. Tabor, Jno. H. Rholes, John Jones, Michael McNamara, Joshua Regara, Marriot, C. Croft, Cornellus Bogardus, G. Sandford, Smith Ryder, Feveral witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and the same state of facts was proved as on the trial of John Cavanegh, indicted and convicted on the same charge. The defence introduced no evidence Counsel (W. H. Gale, Esq.,) roled upon what he contended to be the only point in the case, and that is, whether it was a wifful, corrupt and unlawful set upon the part of the Commissioners, when they had guarded their practice in reference to granting licenses by a written application or affidavit of applicant, apprising them that he had the necessary accommodations required by law. Likewise, that the testimony introduced on the part of the prosecution did not sustain the point in the Indictment which made it a misdemeanor. After the charge of the Court, the jury retired, it being about two objects. At 6 o'clock they returned, unable to agree upon a verdet, and wished to be cischarged. The Judge informed them that he should keep them together until they did obtained, consisting of the following gentlemen:-David them that he should keep them together until the agree, and they again retired, with instructions to he their verdict at the opening of the court to most (this) morning.

in their verdict at the opening of the court to morrow (this) morning.

RIOTER CONVICTED.—Vesterday, Joseph Pea, alias Henry Jones, William Scanlan, familiarly known as Pat, and Cernelius Hanly, who goes by the name of Snap, were brought before Justice Smith, in the Court of Special Sessions, on the charge of riotous conduct and assault upon peaceable citizens. It was shown in evidence that on Monday, the 12th of May ult., these parties, with others, attacked a boy named John B. Kidder, near Crow Hill, upon the Clove road and beat him badly, for no cause whatever. The father of the boy, who was working in a field near by, hurried up to get his son out of dauger, when he also was set upon, knocked over, and severely injured. The grandfather of the boy was also attracted thither, and he was pitched into the road. Togger the risited the beer house of a German, and, after turning the proprietor and his wife out of doors, tapped the casks and broke the bar furniture. Mr. John Creighton, of East Brooklyn, saved the Kidders from more injuries than they sustained by going to their aid. The facts against the accused being proved, they were sentenced to the penitentiary for the following terms:—Pas, for aix months; Scanlan, for saxty days, and Hanly, for thirty days.

Boy Drowned at Staten Island.—About 61% o'clock least accused as the contract of the sentence of the contract of the sentence of the contract of the contract of the contract of the penitentiary for the following terms:—Pas, for aix months; Scanlan, for saxty days, and Hanly, for their days.

Her air montas; Scanian, for sixty days, and Hanly, for thirty days.

Boy Drowsko at Staten Island.—About 63% o'clock last evening, as our newaboat was opposite Vanderbill'a Landing, our reporter hearing the acreams of a number of children on Townsend's dock, and supposing that something unusual had happened, put back, and abortained that a boy, about six years of age, while dshing with two others, had fallen overboard. Every exertion was made to save him, but without awall. A grapuel was procured, and one of our nowaboatmen succeeded in catching the body. It was immediately taken to a hotel near by and restoratives applied, but without success. His neary could not be ascertained, but he is the son of one of our New York merchants temporarily residing on Staten Island. There were some ten or fifteen aboversatianding on the dock, who patiently looked on and saw the boy drown.

Coroner's Inquests.—The following inquests were need.

one of our New York merchants temporarily residing on Staten Island. There were some ten or fifteen abovers standing on the dock, who patiently looked on and saw the boy drown.

Coroxea's Inquistrs.—The following inquests were neld in this city by Coroner James Hanford, of Williamsburg, during the latter part of the past week. Coroner Ball being confined to his home by illness, was unable to attend to his official duties:—

On Saturday an inquest was held upon the body of John Rowley, who was drowned in Gowanus Creek, near Peters' Bridge, the day previous. It appeared on the investigation that deceased, with two or three others, stopped at a neighboring rum shop and drank till they all got tipsey. They went out arm in seen, and stumbling over a curbstone, fell upon the parennel. Rowley was injured more than the others, and the blood flowed freely from his head and face. His companions conducted him to a pump and washed his wounds, taking his hat fer a basis. After this Rowley preposed to take a bath in the creek, and plunged into the water, contrary to the advice of some sober men about there. He swam a short distance, and then disappeared. Efforts were made to find the body, but without success, until Saturday morning, when he was discovered with his head buried in the mad, near the place where he went down. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was rendered. Rowley was an Englishman, a bricklayer, and leaves a family.

On the leth inst. an inquest was held in River street, near Walworth, upon the body of William R. Rogers, and added about nine years, who came to his death by sun stroke. He had been ill with a fever, and went to bathe, when he became affected by the heat of the sun, and was prostrated. He died shortly afterwards. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

An inquest was held upon the body of an unknown man the same day, at the dead house. He had been picked up in the river. He was about six feet in height, wore a short monkey jacket of black satinet, pantalonas of a brown color, and heavy brog